

REMARKS

In response to the Final Office Action mailed February 13, 2004 no claims have been cancelled or newly added. Certain pending claims have been amended to provide proper antecedent basis. Therefore, claims 1-33 remain pending. In view of the following comments, allowance of all the claims pending in the application is respectfully requested.

I. Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. §103

- A. Independent claims 1, 8, 15, and 22 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over "Microsoft FrontPage 97" by Nossiter et al. ("Microsoft FrontPage") in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,734,380 to Adams et al. ("Adams"). Applicants traverse on the following grounds.

Independent claim 1 recites, *inter alia*, a frameset arrangement presentation object that simultaneously displays a plurality of predefined frameset arrangements to a user through a graphical user interface. Independent claims 8, 15, and 22 recite similar features. Microsoft FrontPage and Adams fail to teach or suggest this feature, both alone and in combination with one another.

Applicants' invention is directed to a system and method for enabling a user to customize a layout of a computer application view by selecting predefined framesets (see specification page 2, lines 18-20). In one exemplary embodiment, Window 100 may comprise an arrangement field 102 for enabling a user to select a basic arrangement of frames for a view from a plurality of predetermined arrangements (see specification page 5, lines 7-9; Figure 1). For example, arrangement field 102 may comprise selectable icons 104a-104d (see specification page 5, line 10; Figure 1). Selectable icons 104a-104d may depict various predefined arrangements for a frameset to be created (see specification page 5, lines 11-12; Figure 1).

The Examiner acknowledges that “the difference between Microsoft FrontPage and the claim is the plurality of predefined frameset displaying simultaneously [sic].” (see page 3, first ¶ of the February 13 Final Office Action). The Examiner relies on Adams for disclosing this deficiency.

Adams is directed to a method for controlling the presentation of displays in a multi-windowed computer environment (see Adams col. 2, lines 16-17). Adams discloses that the invention is based on a concept which allows the user to think of a set of windows on the display as a set of “soft screens” or “viewports,” any of which can be selected in which to display the next application (see Adams col. 1, lines 36-39).

In particular, the Examiner takes the position that:

“Adams et al. shows the feature at figure 8, column 9, lines 40-53. [A] **Window is a type of frameset** and these windows are represent [sic] for user to select by clicking buttons on the title bar of each window...” (see page 3, first ¶ of the February 13 Final Office Action). (**Emphasis added**).

Thus, the Examiner relies on figure 8 of Adams and appears to make an analogy between Applicants’ plurality of predefined frameset arrangements and the plurality of individual windows in Adams. Applicants submit that Adams’ tiled windows are not equivalent to framesets as set forth in Applicants’ specification at, for example, page 1, line 23- page 2, line 6.

The frameset generally defines the number of frames, the size of the frames, and the relative positioning of the frames within the window (see specification page 1, lines 23-24). A frameset arrangement is pre-defined by a user and is then stored for later retrieval (see specification page 1, lines 25-26). The frameset may be accessed by other users over a network though a web browser application (see specification page 2, lines 1-2). As a result of the frameset being predefined, a user may access the frameset having a desired arrangement without re-defining the number of frames, the size, and the relative positioning of the frameset every time the browser is opened.

In contrast, the configuration of windows in Adams requires a user to define the location, size, and shape for each individual window and does not enable the user to save the arrangement of windows for later retrieval. Since a windows user can not save the configuration of the plurality of individual windows, the user must define each

window's location, size, and shape each time the window is opened. Thus, Applicants submit that Adams' tiled windows are fundamentally different than the plurality of predefined framesets set forth in the claims and described in Applicants' specification.

For the reasons presented above, Applicants submit that Adams' windows are not equivalent to framesets as generally understood in the art. Thus, Microsoft FrontPage and Adams, both alone and in combination with one another, fail to teach or suggest a frameset arrangement presentation object that simultaneously displays a plurality of predefined frameset arrangements to a user through a graphical user interface.

For the sake of argument, even if Adams' tiled windows may be analogized to a predefined frameset, Adams still does not teach or suggest a simultaneous display of a plurality of predefined frameset arrangements. It appears that the Examiner's position equates each of the plurality of windows in Adams with one of the frames in Applicants' predefined frameset. Thus, at best, the Examiner's interpretation still only provides a single frameset. As a result, Adams does not remedy the deficiencies of Microsoft FrontPage. Applicants submit that Microsoft FrontPage and Adams, both alone and in combination with one another, fail to disclose or suggest a frameset arrangement presentation object that simultaneously displays a plurality of predefined frameset arrangements to a user through a graphical user interface.

B. Claims 2-7, 9-14, 16-21, 24-28, and 29-33 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Microsoft FrontPage in view of Adams and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,266,684 to Kraus et al. ("Kraus"). First, Applicants submit that dependent claims 2-7, 9-14, 16-21, and 24-28 include the features of respective ones of allowable independent claims 1, 8, 15, and 22. In addition, Kraus is directed to a web page authoring program and fails to teach the deficiencies of Microsoft FrontPage and Adams. Applicants traverse the rejection the following grounds.

Independent Claim 29

With respect to claim 29, the Examiner applies the same logic as used for independent claim 1 (see page 5, third full ¶ of the February 13 Final Office Action). The Examiner acknowledges that Microsoft FrontPage does not disclose the frameset presentation object that simultaneously displays a plurality of predefined frameset arrangements (see page 3, first ¶ of the February 13 Final Office Action).

The Examiner relies on Adams for disclosing this deficiency. However, Adams is directed to a method for controlling the presentation of displays in a multi-windowed computer environment (see Adams col. 2, lines 16-17). In particular, the Examiner relies on figure 8 of Adams and appears to make an analogy between Applicants' plurality of predefined frameset arrangements and the plurality of individual windows in Adams. At least for the reasons set forth in the discussion of claim 1, Adams' tiled windows are not equivalent to framesets as set forth in Applicants' specification at, for example, page 1, line 23- page 2, line 6. Furthermore, Adams' windows are not equivalent to framesets as generally understood in the art.

Even if, *assuming arguendo*, Adams' tiled windows may be analogized to a predefined frameset, Adams still does not teach or suggest displaying a plurality of user selectable graphical interface objects, wherein each user selectable graphical interface object includes a graphical representation of a corresponding one of the plurality of predefined framesets. At best, the Examiner's interpretation still only provides a single frameset. For at least these reasons, Adams does not remedy the deficiencies of Microsoft FrontPage.

Furthermore, independent claim 29 recites, *inter alia*, displaying a plurality of user selectable graphical interface objects, wherein each user selectable graphical interface object includes a graphical representation of a corresponding one of the plurality of the predefined framesets, wherein the graphical representations of the plurality of user selectable graphical interface objects are displayed together in a user interface, and selecting one of the plurality of user-selectable graphical interface objects thereby enabling the user to select said corresponding one of the plurality of predefined framesets.

Applicants submit that neither Microsoft FrontPage, Adams, nor Kraus teach or suggest the feature of displaying a plurality of user selectable graphical interface objects, wherein each user selectable graphical interface object includes a graphical representation of a corresponding one of the plurality of framesets. Applicants note that the Examiner has not addressed this feature of claim 29. However, the Examiner appears to be relying on Kraus to disclose all the features for which Microsoft FrontPage and Adams are deficient.

Specifically, Kraus is directed to a web page authoring program that allows a user to create a multiple frame web page by manipulating a graphical display representing the web page (see Kraus, abstract). The invention includes presenting on a computer display a graphical image representing the frame structure of the web page; and allowing a creator of a web page to target a frame by selecting a corresponding portion of the graphical display with a pointing device (see Kraus col. 1, lines 55-60). A user can manipulate the border to create multiple frames in the page (see Kraus col. 3, lines 56-59). At best, Kraus discloses selecting a corresponding frame in a single frameset for manipulation. Kraus does not, however, disclose the feature wherein the graphical representations of the plurality of user selectable graphical interface objects are displayed together in a user interface, and selecting one of the plurality of user-selectable graphical interface objects thereby enabling the user to select said corresponding one of the plurality of predefined framesets.

Thus, Applicants submit that Microsoft FrontPage, Adams, and Kraus, both alone and in combination with one another, fail to teach or suggest displaying a plurality of user selectable graphical interface objects, wherein each user selectable graphical interface object includes a graphical representation of a corresponding one of the plurality of framesets.

Furthermore, it appears that Kraus discloses a single multi-frame web page including one or more conventional frames, the arrangement of which must be specified by the user. While Kraus discloses creating a web page such that the web page creator can specify the number of frames, Kraus is deficient for the same reasons as Microsoft FrontPage and Adams in that it fails to disclose displaying a plurality of predetermined frameset arrangements simultaneously, wherein a user is able to select one of the

plurality of predefined frameset arrangements. Kraus fails to disclose displaying a plurality of user selectable graphical interface objects, wherein each user selectable graphical interface object includes a graphical representation of a corresponding one of the plurality of predefined framesets, as set forth in claim 29. Therefore, Kraus fails to provide the deficiencies of Microsoft FrontPage and Adams.

Independent claim 29 further recites, *inter alia*, the feature of wherein each of the plurality of predefined framesets includes a predefined number of frames and a predefined layout for the frames. This feature is not disclosed by Microsoft FrontPage, Adams, or Kraus, alone or in combination with one another. The Examiner relies on Kraus for allegedly disclosing the plurality of predefined framesets claimed by Applicants (see page 5, third full ¶ of the February 13 Final Office Action). However, Kraus at column 2, line 65, to column 3, line 2 states:

Furthermore, the relative layout of frames in a web page are constrained by rules governing how the frames must be specified. For example, the sizes of the frames in an HTML page may be specified on one axis only, using an absolute pixel value, a percentage value, or a relative value.

Applicants submit that Kraus discloses enabling users to create a frameset based on rules governing how the frames must be specified. However, Kraus does not disclose a plurality of predefined framesets as recited in claim 29. For at least this reason, Kraus does not teach or suggest the claimed feature of each of the plurality of predefined framesets includes a predefined number of frames and a predefined layout for the frames.

Dependent Claims

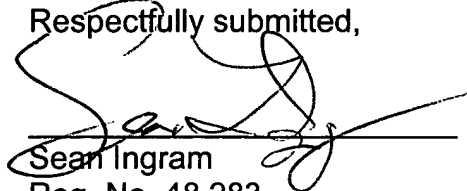
Claims 2-7, 9-14, 16-21, 24-28, and 30-33 contain their own allowable subject matter. With respect to these claims, Kraus does not disclose the deficiencies of Microsoft FrontPage and Adams. Additionally, claims 2-7, 9-14, 16-21, 24-28, and 30-33 depend from and add features to one of allowable claims 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29; therefore claims 2-7, 9-14, 16-21, 24-28 are allowable, at least by virtue of their dependency.

For the foregoing reasons, Applicants submit that the Examiner has not made a *prima facie* case of obviousness with respect to any of the pending claims. Accordingly, the rejections must be withdrawn.

Having addressed each of the foregoing rejections, it is respectfully submitted that a full and complete response has been made to the Office Action and, as such, the present application is in condition for allowance. Notice to that effect is respectfully requested. If the Examiner believes, for any reason, that personal communication will expedite prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at the number provided.

Dated: April 2, 2004

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sean Ingram', is written over a horizontal line.

Sean Ingram

Reg. No. 48,283

MINTZ, LEVIN, COHN, FERRIS, GLOVSKY AND
POPEO, P.C.

12010 Sunset Hills Road, Suite 900

Reston, Virginia 20190

703-464-4806

#111396